WASHINGTON

Debates and Cross Firing in Congress.

A Special Committee of the House Appointed on Civil Service Reform.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Secretary Fish and the Republican Senators.

.He Will "Hold Fast" Until General Schenck Retires from the English Mission.

Fire in the State Department-Auxiety Concerning the Government Archives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1871.

Proceedings in Congress There was a perceptible lessening in numbers of the devoutly inclined in the halls of both houses this morning, many members not arriving until after the prayers. In the Scuate there were only one or two points of interest. Senator Scott, the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee to investithe Joint Select Committee to investigate alleged Ku Klux Outrages, who remained perfectly quiet during Senator Blair's attempted the front to-day with a resolution for bringing con-tumacious witnesses before the par of the Senate. Two of these—David Gist and Clayton Camp—are from South Carolina, and another-Wm. L. Sanis from North Carolina. Sanders is regarded as the leader of the Ku Klux Klan in his State. He is Clerk of the House of Representatives there. He is supposed to be in Canada, and has been shown before the grand inquest in the pro-claimed district to have been the chief in that otton. The name of General Forrest was not re-red to-day, but the question of doing so was session. The only other business discussed in the Senate was an Amnesty bili which Mr. Robertson had in charge. A general measure was passed last April and sent to the House, where certain exceptions were made on motion of Judge Poland, and the bill was passed and sent back to the Senate. There it was referred to a com nittee, whose chairman now reports it for passage The exceptions are those who were members of Congress, former officers of the army and navy nbers of secession conventions. Should the bill pass in this form, the excepted persons will be very few. In Kentucky no one but Mr. will be left out in cold. All persons relieved are first to appear before the clerk of a United States Court or a United States Commissioner and file an oath of allegiance, which is to be sent to the Secretary of State to be placed on record in that department. Mr. Pomeroy objecting to immediate consideration,

House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole Mr. Burton C. Cook's Apportionment bill was considered. This provides for 281 members in the next House, the additional unit being a design to give Illinois a representative for a fraction somewhat less than one-half of the basis of repreentation. Under it Vermont and New Hampshire will lose one member each. A table pre-pared by the Census Bureau, giving the basis for apportionments on 250, 280, 270, 280, 290 and 300 members, was distributed to the members. Mr. Pennsylvania, to whom as a sub-com mittee of the Judiciary Committee the matter had been referred in the last Congress, and who has re-ported a bill, moved to substitute that report for bill proposes to make the next House sonsist of 280 members. This would be would make the whole number about two hun ered and seventy-six-the additional four members we New England States named would still loose vania Representative had mastered his subject, and at once the House was clustered around and about made figures attractive and handled his theme with great grace and ease. Mr. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, was very auxious to know why and how it was the large fraction of his State over the basis on which twelve members were given was not recognized by an additional member. Almost the entire Missouri and Illinois delegations with a stray Vermonter were on their feet, eager to badger Mr. conclusions. It was a treat to witness his perfect Finkelnburg, Farnsworth, Willard and other who interposed interlocutory objections. The general impression seemed to be that he made all his points and clinched them. After short speeches by Farns worth and Garfield the committee rose and reported progress. After the disposal of mere formal business, the House having ordered an unnecessary holiday on Friday, probably for the purpose of al-lowing members to welcome the Boston wing of the Weman Suffragists, who meet here in annual convention on that day, the usual adjournment was

The claim of General Clarke, Third district Texas, To a seat on his certificate was taken up. Judge Paschal appeared in opposition and R. M. Corwine and Judge Casey, of this city, with Judge Colwell, of Texas, for the claimant. Mr. Corwine opened the case, confining himself to an argument on the legal character of the certificate. Judge Paschal's ck on the State government of Texas than a rebuttal on Mr. Corwine's position. In answer to a It was the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to go behind a certificate on which doubts were thrown and to examine the return. This position is considered to be quite untenable. The committee adjourned at the close of Judge Paschal's speech, and will hear Messrs. Casey and Colwell to-morrow. The bility is that a report in favor of General Clarke's admission will be made. Most of the more nize for business during the ensuing three days, and the general activity in this respect indicates close attention to the work waiting considera-

this morning Representative Stevenson moved that the committee report a bill removing all disabilities, also one extending the period for suspending the writ of habeas corpus until the assembling of Congress in December next, and holding all Ku Klux and other so-called treasonable conspirators respon-sible for the acts of each other.

Executive Sention. Legislation has assumed again its usual course, and the morning hour was devoted to presenting and referring regular bills and resolution Considerable merriment was indulged in by the members over a tilt in regard to the drawing of seats. The tournament was opened by Mr. Stark-weather, of Connecticut, who offered a resolution Mr. Peters, of Maine, promptly met this came quite animated, as the lances were drawn and many sharp thrus:s were met and parried with skill and grace. For a time the measure trembled in the balance; hope and fear alternately prevailed. The squatters on the outskirts and the borderers betrayed a very humane cagerness to carry Mr. Stark weath-

the members became uprogrous when the results of the votes were given from time to time, and the Speaker was moved by it to administer a rebuke to them for the childishness displayed in expressing so "much feeling over so small a matter." The vote was finally taken on the main resolution, and it was lost by three, when Fernando Wood clinched the result by moving to reconsider and lay on the table. The trollo being over the Speaker made the aunouncement of a special committee to take charge of matters pertaining to that part of the President's Message relating to the subject of

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM, gratifying Mr. Kelley's ambition as a national man by making him chairman. Thus things begin to look as if this subject was passing from mists and theories into a practical solution, and that everybody is ready for civil service reform whose ox is not to be gored by it, was evident from the entertal furnished the House in a passage at arms to-day over a resolution to allow the to-day over a resolution to allow the chairmen of the different committees to appoint clerks to serve until a bill could ed providing regularly for their appo Messrs. Cox and Randall claim such ac to be contrary to the spirit of reform recommended. inconsistent action upon that subject holds out. Mr. Keller, however, carried his resolution, and Government Offices and Appointments-Who

is to Succeed Secretary Fish?

The great question of the hour is, who is to retain and who to obtain place? And, as is unusual tration, and at this particular stage of Congress activity, the question involves officials of every grade, from the office of Secre ary of State down to the committee clerkships. For the thousandsh time the immediate resignation of Mr. Pish place the opposition to the confirmation of Judge Pierrepont would be terrific. The leading republisenators to-day united in a very strong to the Secretary of State asking him to hold on for a little while longer, and it may be counted upon as a certainty that he will continue to hold on. All along Mr. Fish has been looking forward to his retirement, and has put his department in complete order for this event upon the shortest notice; but he will neither be forced out of the Cabinet nor among the republican Senators towards Judge Pierrepont will in itself be a reason against his rehe is not yet quite ready to accept the mission to England, which he is to receive on the return of

The Office of Attorney General. There is also some opposition to the appointment of ex-Senator Williams as Attorney General in place of Akerman; but his nomination, as affairs It was remarked to-day that the nomination of Mr. J. W. Douglass as Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet been sent to the Senate. The Pleason ton-Boutwell fight is yet to come off and Mr. Douglass chances hang in the balance. The place of Contention. A few days will tell the whole story in many directions, but for the present the Senate has its hands full of big and little machinations. In the executive session to-day nothing of importance was accomplished, and, indeed, there was nothing of importance to accomplish. It was in the repub caucus where the interest settled.

to obtain place began to develop itself in the posi-tions which are more directly in the gift of the Freiinghuysen and Ferry (of Michigan) were appointed a committee to revise the standing comdays, ostensibly to give the democratic Senators an opportunity to indicate what they expect in the way of consideration from the dominant party, but in reality to shape things for a new deal. What changes will be made it is impossible to predict at changes will be hand decree of certainty, but it is likely that Morton will be put at the head of the Paraign Relations and Cameron, transferred to Poreign Relations and Cameron, transferred to Privileges and Elections. Aside from these the changes in the committees will be unimportant, but when the caucus meets again a question of

An effort is to be made to relieve Mr. French, Sergeant-at-Arms, from his onerous duties, and it is likely to prove successful.

Postmaster Taft Ticketed. eted. Other places of a still lower class are to be overhauled, and altogether a very happy time may be anticipated. As the scramble for office is always perfectly delightful everybody is ready for the fray, edly be compelled to give place to the new men. Preserving the Archives of the State-Fire on

Tuesday Night.

The resolution of General Banks calling on Secretary Pish to report what measures are necessary for the protection of the archives of the State Department against destruction by fire, pending the com-pleuon of its new building adjacent to the War and Navy Departments, is intended to afford the Secretary an opportunity of explaining to Congress the perilous situation of the most valuable papers of the government. The department is now wretchedly accommodated in a fragile brick structure, built for an orphan asylum, and located far out in the northern part of the city, close to the boundary and remote from the apparatus for extinguishing fires, even the supply of water being short and uncertain. Last night the accidental presence of the clerks in some of the rooms of the departnent, engaged at an unusual hour copying the Catacazy correspondence to be transmitted to the Senate to-day, but which that body did not evince as much eagerness to hear as was expected, was the probable means of saving the building and its contents from destruction Some painted woodwork attached to the brick chimney flues, which are only four inches thick, caught fire, but was extinguished with some diffi-culty. To-day the Secretary of State called upon the Treasury Department to learn if some the Treasury Department to learn if some better place of deposit cannot be found in the Treasury Building or the leased fireproof bank building opposite the Treasury. No room could be provided. There are other valuable records pertaining to other departments of the government that are quite as insecure as those of the State Department and the customary have been heightened by the total destruction of a theatre building in the heart of the city last night. of the existence of the government begins to work considerable embarrassment relative to the means of taking care of them. There is yet plenty of room for such as are worth preservation, but the their receipt each year, without any systematic assortment of the valuable from the useless, inevitably sends those of recent date to temporary and insecure places of deposit. As far back as the ad-Department became so reburdened with the mere weight and bulk of its papers as to call upon Caleb Cushing, then Attorney General, to know if any lawful authority existed under which papers of no value could be disposed of, and received for answer that, as Congress, though providing no way, had not prohibited their destruction, the subject was a matter for department regulation.

Mr. Cushing remarked that most governments of long standing had made provision for the

suppression of their uscless archives, and cited the regulation of the French govcrited the regulation of the French government as at once the most careful and edicient. Notining was done at the time, because the pressure was for the time relieved by the costiler method of enlarging the government buildings in lieu of reducing their contents, but the question is again looming up, and even from the spacious quarters of Congress the cry is raised that room cannot be lound for the papers, and that it will be imp to go on forever pilling up the documents. If some r's resolution. Canvassing for votes with as much general means were adopted to overhaul the music

accumulations, and to preserve only those records that can be of future political, historical and financial value, the sum realized from the sale of the rest as waste paper would of itself be a pretty item in Secretary Boutwell's financial accounts.

The Alabama Claims.

The American and English Commission to-day tered the first rule so as to read as follows: addition to the representation of his claim and the proofs in support thereof, which shall have been process in support thereof, which shall have been presented to the government, the claimant shall file, in the office of the Commission, a statement of nis claim, in the form of a memorial, addressed to the Commission." The parts stricken out are the following:—"Accompanied by twenty printed copies thereof," In cases where the amount claimed is less than \$1,000 the memorial will be printed at the expense of the Commission. One copy of each memorial will by the Secretary be furnished to each commissioner, and five copies to the agent of each government. The Commission

Texas Election Clair In the matter of the claim of W. T. Clark and D. to-day directed the counsel to argue as to whether the certificate of Governor Davis is prima facie evidence which entitles either party to his seat until a

The Chicago Fire and the Banks. dition in which the Chicago fire left the national banks of that city:—The capital of eighteen national banks in Chicago is \$7,800,000.

Their surplus fund is \$2,135,000. The undivided profits are \$705.800. Their discounts amount to sequence of bad debts occasioned by the fire, \$330,000. They also lose in the buildings, niture and fixtures \$175,000, making the entire loss sustained by the Chicago national banks by the fire, \$1,005,000, leaving them with an unimpaired capital and over \$1,800,000 of surplus still available. This result is ascertained by recent official investigation and fully vindicates regard to those banks, showing their entire solveney

National Tobacco Convention The National Tobacco Convention met here to-day, in the Metropolitan Hotel. There were only nine States represented, many members who were expected to be present not having yet arrived. Vice President Lewis H. Frayser, of Virginia, occupied the chair, with John Stratton of New York, as Secretary. A committee of one from each State represented was ordered to be appointed by the Chair to make nominations. Severa communications were received from absent memtion of the tax on tobacco to the uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound.

read a carefully prepared address, recommending a united effort to reduce the tax on the home production, but recommending the continuance of the duty on imported tobacco. On the motion to adopt the recommendations contained in the a discussion arose. manufacturing interest present opposing the continuance of the duty. Finally, a motion was enter them on the recorded proceedings for further use. On motion of Mr. Bailey, of New York, a committee of nine was appointed to prepare business to

be presented to the Convention.

At the evening session Lewis H. Frayzer, of Richond, presided, with John Stratton, of New York, as Secretary. Thirty-six delegates were present, representing ten States interested Addresses were delivered by Vice Pres Frayzer and Acting President Palmer, of was mainly that of the uniform tax on tobacc lessrs. Balley, Spence, Flood, Palmer, Hater, Campbell and others participated in the discussion.
At ten o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned, to meet again for further business on Thursday morn-

A New Naval Co.k. Secretary Robeson to-day opened hids for build-ing a floating iron dock, intended for the repair of payal vessels in their stations. About half a dozen bids were received, all of them being from the North and West. The Secretary reserved his deci-sion. The successful bidder will be required to give security in the sum of \$600,000 for the faithful

Funeral of First Auditor Smith. The funeral of First Auditor Thomas L. Smith, who for forty-two years weathered all the political storms that surged about the Treasury Departm took place to-day, and was so largely attended by men high in official place that the absence of Sec noticed and severely criticised. The house of th deceased official, in the days of the pro-slaver deceased official, in the days of the pro-slaver proscription in Washington, was a rallyin point for such men as Charles Summer, Salmon is Chase and John P. Hale, and it was almost the onl house in which they could find social admission and intercourse. Chief Justice Chase, senator Ferton, Comptrollers Tayler and Brodhead and Commissioner Douglass were among the pall bearers Senator Summer was also present at the juneral.

Retirement of Fifth Anditor Barron.

sury, has retired from that office to enter the Wis-consin Legislature. So far as the administration is was appointed to conciliate a Senator whose support was thought to be an object two years ago, but the price paid was soon found in the Treasury Department to be a dear one.

vacant it has been suggested that the President has an excellent opportunity to give the country a an excellent opportunity to give the country as practical proof of his devotion to civil service reform. These places are not essentially positical, but require a great deal of integrity and routine ability to fill them properly. If any of the hungry ex-Congressmen not yet provided with places manage to get these vacancies civil service reform will not be promoted to any appreciable extent.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

second Session. SENATE.

by the sub-committee at Columbia, S. C., had refused to appear, and offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take them into custody. Laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Scort, from the same committee, also reported that another withose—a lawyer in North Carolina—having appeared before the committee, contumaciously declined to answer certain questions touching the existence of Ku Klux organizations and his connection with them, and offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody. La'd over.

Election Reporms.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the right of clitzens of the United states to vote in the several States of this Union, amending the nineteenth section of said acc so as to promibit the employment not only of direct force, menace and brivery to prevent the free exercise of the right of rightse, but also the use of any writing, device, token, word or gesture with intent to latimidate voters, or of connecting and indirectly procuring the use of any such means of intimidation.

Mr. Anyhony also introduced a bill to prevent and punish bribery and corrupt practices in the election of Presidential electors and members of congress, being the same bill introduced by him herefolore, in last Congress.

The Reberral Amnesty bill, but the Vice President decided that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Hamilin, irep.) of Me., moved to take up the General Amnesty bill, but the Vice President decided that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Me., moved to suspend all the rules and orders standing in the way and proceed to the consideration of the bill; but this, also, was ruled out of order.

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Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Me., contrained by unanimous consent; but Mr. Pomenov, (rep.) of Kan., objected, and the motion was without and of clock, the Senate we

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., against the unjust and improper interference by the Post Office Department in the manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes. SHIP CANAL IN THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. SNAPP, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolu recting the Committee on Rai roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of connecting the

inquire into the expediency of connecting the waters of the Mississippi River with the shores of Lake Michigan by a saip canal for military, naval and commercial purposes. Adopted.

OUR NAVAL ORDERS IN CUBAN WATERS.

Mr. BANKS, (CEP.) of Mass., offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House copies of the instructions to the United States na val commanders in Cucan waters for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens and the maintenance of the dignity of the American flag. Also information not hitherto communicated relating to the recent execution of students in Havana. Also in relation to the failure of the Spanish government to carry out the promised reforms in the Spanish West Indian colonies. Adopted.

ABCHIVES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the means of preservation from tire of the archives of the State Department. Adopted.

for information as to the means of preservation from fire of the archives of the State Department. Adopted.

Mr. McNenry, (dem.) of Kv., offered a resolution calling for a cody of the proceedings of the military commission in the case of Major General Don Carlos Buell, in 1862. Adopted.

The KU KLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. WADDELL, (dem.) of N. C., asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the invasion of North Carolina by a party of United States troops from South Carolina.

Mr. BUTLES, of Mass., objected.

Billis were introduced and referred as follows:—By Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass., authorizing the construction of life preserving stations on the coast of Cape Cod.

By Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of conn.—Granting pensions to soldiers of the lwar of 1812 who served thirty days. Also, respecting the law which provides for the counting of votes for members of Congress deposited in the wrong box.

By Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vi.—To regulate the manner of making appointments in the civil service of the United States.

By Mr. Argella, (dem.) of Md.—To amend the act imposing duties on distilled spirits and tobacco.

By Mr. Argella, (rep.) of Minn.—To establish the collection district of Duluth, and to create St. Paul, Mmn., a post of delivery.

By Mr. CHIPMAN IFED, delegate from D. C.)—To grant 2,500,000 acres of the public lands for the benefit of the public schools in the District of Columbia. By Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y.—To secure to authors in certain cases the benefit of international copyright, for advancing the development of American increature and promoting the interest of publishers and bookbuyers in the United States.

By Mr. Sloss, (dem.) of Ala.—To vest the title to the streets of Tuscumbia, Alabama, in the corporate authorities of that ci.y.

A SELECT COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee on the Reorganization of the civil Service.—Mesers, Kelly, Hoofer, Conger, Lynch, Perry,

A SELECT COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The SPRAKER announced the following Select Committee on the Reorganization of the civil Service:—Mesers. Kelly, Hooper, Conger, Lynch, Perry, Willard, Wood, Marshall and Holman.

SHUFFILIS FOR A NEW DEAL.

A resolution for a new drawing for seats was offered and supported by members occupying seats in the outer rims of the circle. A motion to lay on the lable was supported by those who were satisfied with their present locations. It was a close vote, but the malcontents carried it by a majority of one and the House retused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 105, nays 105. After several points of order and votes on various stages of the resolution the project for a new drawing of seats was defeated and the House went on with

THE BUSINESS OF THE MORNING HOUR, which was the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Farnsworth to revise, conscidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department. The morning hour expired before the reading of the bill was concluded, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

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THE NEW APTORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then, at three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Buffirnon in the chair, on the Apportionment bid, reported at the last session. The bill provides that after the 3d of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of 8t members, to be apportioned as follows:

Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9, North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alacama, 7; Missispip, 6; Louisana, 5; Olio, 18; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 12; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wiscousth, 8; California, 4; Minussota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1, and Nebraska, 1.

The second and third sections of the bill, provid-

and Nebraska, 1.

The second and third sections of the bili, providing for additional members in the Forty-second Contress, were, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth, struck

After considerable discussion and the offering of various amendments the committee rose without having made any disposition of the bid, and the House at four o'clock adjourned.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND COMMUNISM.

Lecture at Steinway Hall Last Night-The Communists the Noblest People of the Ninc-teenth Century—all Monopolles to be Des-

To an audience that partly filled Steinway Hall Wendell Philips delivered a "Labor and its Relation to Capital." He prefaced the lecture by referring to the French Communists in very flattering terms, stating that they were entitled to the respect of the civilized world. The recent barbarities exercised on prison ers were a disgrace and a shame to humanity. Never had there been made in the history of the tnan the Communists nad put forth in this nine-

Mr. Phillips then read the notice of a proces on Sunday next, in the streets of New York, in He then turned to the subject of his lecture and said:—The cause which he was called upon to present to his audience was of a most momen-tous character. This labor question had grown into a sudden and a startling proportion. His dread was that the leaders zation were not ready to properly welcome this gigantic force. He was to speak on capital and labor. He was a capitalist. He was not there with the vain dream that poverty would be abolished. But in saying that, he aid not give up the question. The vices and malformations of society would always leave necessitous men about them. There were, perhaps, in Christendom two or three hundred millions of people. One-half of these starved, either bodily or mentally. Go to England or France and there would be a million of men who had never seen meat. In New York there were thousands of men who were living in houses that no man in Fifth avenue would trust his horse in twelve hours. There was another social evil which was found all the world over, the great root of which was poverty. Give a man a fair chance in the world of labor, and ninety men out of a SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1871.

OONTUMACHOUS KU RULX WITNESSES.
Mr. Scorr, (rep., of Pa., from the Joint Committees on Southern Outrages, reported that two witnesses—David Gist and Clayton Camp—subp-maed by the sub-committee at Columbia, S. C., had refused to appear, and offered a resolution directing the Sergean-ta-Arms to take them min coustody. Laid over until to-morrow.
Mr. Scorr, from the same committee, also recommondate the sergean-ta-Arms to take them min coustody. Laid over until to-morrow.
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company. He would do that with the New York Central. After naving divided nine or ten per cent with the shareholders ne would divide the surplus with the employes and the capitalists. He would tax colossal wealth, and, when he incorporated capital he would make labor its partner. About the question of land he was of the same opinion as Mr. Secretary Boutwell, who always was a fanance, that when a man leaves land to his children and grandchildren, he was doing a thing that no was of the same opidion as Mr. Secretary Boutwell, who always was a fanance that when a man leaves land to his children and grandchildren, he was doing a thing that no man would do fity years hence. The value of land was made by the manufacturers of shares and the maker of the railroads. The man who did nothing but eat up the rent did not do anything towards increasing its value. In Japan they were wiser; for there when a man died and left land it went back to the State. In the great evolution of these centuries this policy, which was the policy of the Internationals, would be the marking stone of a new era. There was no great humane issue but this to stir the hearts of the American people. That was why he objected to the Message of President Grant. It did not refer to this great question. The Message read like an almanac of 1872. (Cheers.) The shadow of the little finger of the despotte railroad companies of New York was greater than the whole loins of Tweed. (Cheers.) These companies taxed New York to the extent of hundreds of millions at a time. Workingmen were sore with perpetual injustice, and there comes from over the water the labor movement was the safety valve of the republic. There was a more potent law than supply and demand; it was the solidarily of the race. There was to be planted in the heart of labor concentment, joy and peace, and to give to workingmen the blessings of a happy home and the means of culture and European travel.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Lively Opposition of the New England Fishermen to the Arrangement.

Mass Meeting of the "Toilers of the Sea" - Comments on President Grant's Message-Reasons and Resolutions Against the New Line of Policy.

HARWICH, Mass., Dec. 6, 1871. The Treaty of Washington, with all its restrictions and boundary lines, has long been known to be obnoxious to the hardy fishermen on the coast of New England. Its provisions, they claim, will if carried into practical effect so hamper their exertions and render their toil so unremunerative as to necessitate a change of business, and may thus throw scores and hundreds of them entirely out of

Therefore it has been that the most strenuou opposition to the ratification of the treaty has been found in Gloucester and on Cape Cod, in Essex and Barnstable counties, where the 'toilers of the sea" have seen at to choose their habitations. The cause of their complaining has been made known far and wide through the instrumentalities of their members of Congress and the press. It has been, in act, almost the sole reason why the treaty has been met with so much opposition in New England, and has assumed a degree of importance perhaps scarcely this may be, and whether the opinions of this class of men are worthy of notice or not, there is no questioning the fact that their future course in relation to the treaty has been looked forward to with inthe people of the country, for they are really taking active steps forward in the matter.

The recent Message of the President effectually squelched their hopes of obtaining a defeat of the proposition for the ratification of the treaty by Con gress, there being very few among their number who care to array themselves boldly and in an out-

who care to array themselves boldly and in ah outspoken manner against the administration, and they are now setting themselves about the work of answering the question, "What next?"

With this view about fifty of the representative men of this county assembled together at the Exchange in this town to-day. They were soner, sensible, thoughtful individuals, too, many of whom have been educated from boyhood into a belief that the catching of fish was the chief end of man's work on earth, and that upon the selling thereof at a fair profit depend the sum and substance of earthly happiness.

work on earth, and that upon the selling thereof at a fair profit depend the sum and substance of caribly happiness.

Mr. J. R. Baker, an earnest and wealthy fish dealer of Dennis, presided over their deliberations, which were at times quite animated in appearance. At first, he said, it had been intended to hold a mass meeting of those interested in the subject; but the matter had since been shown up ha such a grave light that a proceeding like that would be looked on as premature. It had therefore been deemed expedient only to hold preliminary canvasses in the several counties which will be most affected by the ratification of the treaty, appointing therefore a number of sub-committees, whose duty it shall be to unite in the form of a general executive board and take entire charge of the matter of presenting the true condition of affairs to Congress. This executive committee, it was stated, would be empowered to draft a memorial and urge its careful consideration at Washington.

Judge J. M. Day, of Barnstable, said he thought that the case was clear enough in its way. Three courses were left open for the fishermen to tollow—either to ask Congress to refuse to rainfy the treaty; to ask for a re-enactment of the Bounty faw, which

courses were left open for the fishermen to follow—either to ask Congress to refuse to ratify the treaty; to ask for a re-enactment of the Bonnty law, which afforded a gratuity of \$4 per ton for each vessel engaged in the cod fishing busicess, widening its scope, so as to include mackerel fishers as well, or to so cheapen the necessaries of life that a poor man can live as comfortably new as ne could in years before the rebellion. The second proposition he, like the majority of the speakers who followed him—halors. B. Pinnner, of Barnstanle; C. F. Swift, Collector of Gustoms at Yarmouth; Noah Sweet, of Wellfieet, and others—believed to be the best during the existence of the law. For the payment of bounties to fishing vessels the linkabitants of the counties of framstable and Essex received about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year from the general government, and in return therefor they furnished hundreds of shie bodied seamen to the navy of the United States whenever they were called upon for help. England and France, it was asserted, proceet their own inshermon by the payment of a gratuity of this sort, and we must either cope with them in a similar way or impose a duty upon the very wares brought into our waters. As matters stand now a vessel costing \$10,000 would not pay for herself in a lifetime.

Approval.

The sentiments were applianced to the echo.

APPROVAL.

APPROVAL.

Applauded to the echo.
then put The sentiments were applianted to the echo.
The feeling of the meeting was then put in the form of a resolution, reading as follows: form of a resolution, reading as follows:—

Resolved, That in view of the inevitable effect of the treaty of Washington upon the Issiang interests of Cape Cos, we would urge upon Congress a liberal protection for that branch of industry, being confident that unless some such course is adopted the competition of the foreign inheries, under the provisions of the said treaty between England and the United States, will ultimately destroy an occupation which has long been of great value to the commerce and marine of the country.

A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting and the assembly was ad-

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., DOC. 7-1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twen y-four Hours.

The barometer has very generally fallen east of the Rocky Mountains since Tuesday night, the pressure having risen in New England, but now beginning to fall again. The lowest barometer has moved southeastward over Lake Huron, with brisk southwest winds and snow from the lower lakes to the Middle and Eastern States. The highest pres sure is in Fiorida, with partially clear and cloudy South Atlantic coast. The winds have varied to the northwest on the upper lakes, with rain on Lake Michigan, but clear weather in lowa and Hinois. Rising barometer with clear weather prevails in Oregon.

Failing barometer, with increasing southwesterly winds, is probable for Thursday in the Fouthern and Gulf States. The lowest pressure will, pro-bably, move southeast into New York State, with brisk southwesterly winds in the Middle and East Atlantic, with cloudy weather and possibly rain or snow; increasing northwesterly winds on the upper Lakes; rising barometer and pleasant weather continue in Montana and Oregon. Warning Signals Ordered.

waukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, New Lon-don, New York, Baltimore, Cape May and Nortolk. The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

CATACAZY'S CATASTROPHE. The Correspondence Which Led to the Russian Minister's Recall. Interference in Our Business and Abuse of American Officials the Cause,

The Visit of Alexis and Its Bearing on the Case.

Catacazy 'nly "Tolerated" During the Visit at t e Request of the Czar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1871. The President sent to the Senate to-day the correspondence between the State Department and the American Minister at St. Petersburg relative to the recall of Minister Catacazy. The Senate ordered the correspondence to be printed, but while newspaper men were engaged in copying it Mr. Cameron made public, and persuaded the Senate to revoke the order to print, though not before most of the

THE PIRST LETTER ON THE SUBJECT. Mr. Pish's first letter to Minister Curin is as fol

Mr. Pish's first letter to Minister Curin is as follows:—

Washington, June 16, 1871.

To A. G. Curtin, St. Petersburg:—

Sir.—I am directed to inform you that the conduct of Mr. Catacazy, the Minister of Russis here, both official and personal, has for some time past been such as materially to impair his usefulness to his own government and to render intercourse with him, for either business or social purposes, highly disagreeable. Under these circumstances the President is of optimon that the interests of both countries would be promoted, and those relations of cordiality with the government of the Usar, of the importance of which he is well aware, would be played upon a much higher footing if the head of the Russian Legation here were to be changed. It is hoped that this intimation will be sufficient to occasion that change and to insure the restoration and the continuance of those opportunities of free and cordial official and other intercourse with the President earnesity desires to exist, and which have always existed, with the esteemed predecessors of the present Minister, but which Mr. Catacazy's course of conduct has made impossible to be maintained with him. The President's sincere desire to avoid any step which may show want of confidence for the person whom His Imperial Majesty has selected to represent the intercests of his government has made him hestitate long before directing this announcement, and he deed, regrets the necessity which at length compels him to make it.

You will read this copinunication to Prince Gorichakon, and turnish him with a copy if he desired.

Your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH. A DELAY-PRINCE GORTCHAROFF ABSENT. On July 17 Minister Curtin telegraphed as follows to Secretary Fish:-

The Prince in Germany till October; shall I present the despatch to Wesfmann, Adjunct Chancellor, or to the Prince.

Fish at once telegraphed to Curtin:-

Present the despatch of June 16 to Wesfmana should the Minister be arsent. PRINCE GORTCHAKOPP'S DEPUTY CAUTIOUS. Minister Curtin telegraphed from St. Petersburg

July 10, as follows:—
Wesfmann cannot treat the despatch very seriously. Did not take a c-py. Asked me to wait the return of the Prince. baid he would not mention to the Emperor in absence of the Prince, as it might postpone the visit of the Grand Dake, which would be agreeable to those continuity trying to disturb the irlendship of the two countries.

CURTIN URGES THE MATTER. Curtin informs Fish that in accordance with instructions he had in the absence of Prince Gortchakoff, Chancellor of the Empire, formally presented the request for the recall of Catacazy to Wesfmann, who seemed to be much surprised, the subject was too grave for his consideration, and and did not ask for a copy of the Secretary's despatches. Westmann said he would write to the Prince on the subject, and made a memorandum of

FISH DETERMINED—HE WANTS NO DELAY.
Fish telegraphed to Curtin, August 18, as fol-

The hesitation and delay in complying with the request directed in the despatch of the 18th of June occasions much disquiet and disappointment. The reason alleged is not satisfactory, as communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs can be reached. A decision is important before the advent of the Grand Duke, as the President cannot be expected to receive as the principal attendant of this Highness one who has been abusive of him and is personally nuncceptable.

THE EAGLE SCREAMS. Assistant Secretary of State Davis on August 18 telegraphed to Curtin, urging bim to receive a reply from Westmann. Finally.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR GROWLS AND CONSENTS After other correspondence Curtin received a reply in which this government was resquested to tolerate Catacazy until after the presentation of the Grand Duke to the President, and to this request the government acceded. Hence Catacazy ceas o represent the Russian empire after the pres

The correspondence is voluminous, including a long letter from Mr. Fish, dated November 16, sent to Mr. Curtin, circumstantially stating the reasons why Catacazy rendered himself unacceptable to this rovernment. In this letter occur the following paragraphs:-

paragraphs:—
On his arrival at Washington Catacazy gave promise of being a useful and very acceptable Minister, and made a very agreeable impression. Soon, however, he began to make himself very officious, interfering in questions not appropriately connected with ms Legation, and in those pending before Congress importantly sensors and Representatives and resorting to personal interviews and colicitations unusual on the part of the representatives of other Powers accredited to this government, distasteful and annoying to the legislators thus in fecorously approached, and tending to embarrass the free course of legislation on the subjects with respect to which his interference was obtruded.

obtrauded.

OTHER OBJECTIONABLE PROCEEDINGS.

He did not hesitate to use the newspapers of the country to influence public opinion upon questions penaling before the government, and indulged in much license in his denunciation of measures and of individuals. In his conversation he was even more severe and unrestrained, and employed abusive and vituperative language toward very many persons, including several in public positions and emjoying the respect and confidence of the community. The impropriety of a foreign Minister thus attempting to influence and to misdirec, the public opinion of the country must be admitted as sufficient rund for his ceasing to be a proper agent between the government which he is accredited.

The corresponded e contains proofs showing the

The corresponden e contains proofs showing the truth of the state neats of the Secretary, and other matters of public interest.

CATACAZY'S LAST WORDS.

A letter from Mr. Catacazy to Secretary Fish is also contained in the correspondence as sent to the Senate, but as the Senate abruptly reconsidered the motion to have the correspondence printed, and took away the copy from which the newspaper men were industriously making their notes, the substance of it could not be obtained.

DESTRUCTION OF WALL'S OPERA HOUSE IN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1871. Wall's Opera House, near Ninth street and Penns syivania avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning, flames having been communicated from an adjoining junk snop.

The building is said to be insured for \$15,000. The loss on the building and its contents will probably amount to \$30,000.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6, 1871. The first meeting of female audragiats ever held in Baltimore took place to-night. The tage was occupied by William B. Blackwell, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Churchell. About two hundred persons were present, one-fourth of whom were ladies. Mrs. Blackwell and Lucy Stone were the speakers and were rervently appraided.

Three seasions of the Convention will be held

FIRE AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6-Midnight. A telegram from Hagerstown, Md., reports that a erature for corresponding date force fire is now raging there. The public buildings have been consumed.